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DATES:

Received: 30 Aug. 2019

Revised: 24 Jan. 2020

Accepted: 12 Feb. 2020

Published: 27 May 2020

HOW TO CITE:

Bidmos MA, Brits D. Updated lower
limb stature estimation equations
for a South African population
group. *S Afr J Sci.* 2020;116(5/6),
Art. #6871, 7 pages. <https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2020/6871>


ARTICLE INCLUDES:

- ☒ Peer review
- ☒ [Supplementary material](#)

DATA AVAILABILITY:

- ☐ Open data set
- ☐ All data included
- ☒ On request from author(s)
- ☐ Not available
- ☐ Not applicable

EDITORS:

Margaret Avery 
Maryna Steyn 

KEYWORDS:

living stature, estimation, forensic
anthropology, MRI scanogram

FUNDING:

Carnegie Corporation (NY, USA);
National Research Foundation
(South Africa)

Updated lower limb stature estimation equations for a South African population group

One of the main steps in the identification of an unknown person, from their skeletal remains, is the estimation of stature. Measurements of intact long bones of the upper and lower extremities are widely used for this purpose because of the high correlation that exists between these bones and stature. In 1987, Lundy and Feldesman presented regression equations for stature estimation for the black South African population group based on measurements of bones from the Raymond A. Dart Collection of Human Skeletons. Local anthropologists have questioned the validity of these equations. Living stature measurement and magnetic resonance imaging scanograms of 58 adult volunteers (28 males and 30 females) representing the modern black South African population group were obtained. Physiological length of the femur (FEPL) and physiological length of the tibia (TPL) were measured on each scanogram and substituted into appropriate equations of Lundy and Feldesman (*S Afr J Sci.* 1987;83:54–55) to obtain total skeletal height (TSH_{L&F}). Measured total skeletal height (TSH_{Meas}) for each subject from scanograms was compared with TSH_{L&F}. Both FEPL and TPL presented with significantly high positive correlations with TSH_{Meas}. A comparison between TSH_{L&F} and TSH_{Meas} using a paired *t*-test, showed a statistically significant difference – an indication of non-validity of Lundy and Feldesman's equations. New regression equations for estimation of living stature were formulated separately for male and female subjects. The standard error of estimate was low, which compared well with those reported for other studies that used long limb bones.

Significance:

- Statistically significant differences were observed between measured and estimated skeletal height, thus confirming non-validity of Lundy and Fieldsman's (1987) equations for lower limb bones.
- New regression equations for living stature estimation were formulated for femur and tibia lengths, and the low standard error of estimates of equations compared well to results from other studies.

Introduction

Estimation of stature from complete skeletons (anatomical method) or from individual/combination measurements of bones (mathematical method) forms a necessary part of the process of establishing the biological profile of an individual from recovered or discovered skeletons. The former method has been reported to produce accurate estimates of stature and is neither population nor sex-specific.^{1–3} However, it has the disadvantages of being time consuming and very tedious.² In addition, the anatomical method can be used for estimation of stature only if an intact and complete skeleton is available, which is considered a luxury in forensic cases. Consequently, the latter method, i.e. the mathematical method, is the most often used method in the absence of a complete skeleton or when bones are recovered in fragmentary states.

The mathematical method is based mainly on a statistical theorem known as regression analysis. This involves the formulation of regression equations from individual measurements or combinations of measurements of intact and fragmentary bones of the skeleton and percutaneous bones. This method is less time-consuming and tedious than the anatomical method and is considered more applicable in most forensic cases. However, the mathematical method is both population and sex specific. It therefore requires that equations for the estimation of stature need to be formulated for different population groups and at appropriate intervals in order to account for temporal changes.⁴ There has been a plethora of studies on stature reconstruction using measurements of long bones of upper and lower limbs in different parts of the world following the publication of arguably the largest study on stature reconstruction by Trotter and Gleser⁴ in 1958. Regression equations have been formulated for populations including, but not limited to, the Portuguese⁵, Germans⁶, Bulgarian⁷, Polish⁸, Turks⁹, Croats¹⁰, Mexicans¹¹, Spaniards¹², Koreans¹³ and Japanese¹⁴. Regression equations have also been formulated from measurements of fragments of long bones for stature reconstruction¹⁵ and other bony elements (e.g. clavicle¹⁶, skull¹⁷, scapulae¹⁸, metacarpals,¹⁹ vertebrae²⁰, sacrum²¹, calcaneus²² and metatarsals²³) as long limb bones are often recovered in forensic and archaeological practice in fragmentary states.

In South Africa, a country with a high crime rate, similar regression equations have been formulated from intact long bones^{24,25}, fragments of long bones²⁶, the skull²⁷, sacrum²⁸, metatarsals²⁹ and calcaneus³⁰. In 1983, Lundy³¹ conducted the first ever study on stature reconstruction in South Africa. Lundy³¹ used Fully's¹ method in calculating total skeletal height (TSH) which was later regressed on maximum lengths of humeri, radii, ulnae, femora, tibiae and fibulae. Regression equations were derived separately for male and female black South Africans.³¹ Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ revised the regression equations due to some errors in the computer program handling some data. The regression equations developed by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ are the most frequently used stature estimation equations when dealing with black South African skeletal remains; however, results from an unpublished study by Arendse³² highlighted the need to re-examine these equations, specifically in modern black South Africans. The validity of these equations on a contemporary black South African population has been questioned, as these equations were derived more than three decades ago, using skeletal remains housed in the Raymond A. Dart Collection of Human Skeletons. Regrettably, many skeletal collections do not represent the populations from which

they were derived as collections often have an over-representation of the elderly and individuals from lower socio-economic strata.^{33,34} Additionally, the effects of secular trends on populations also often render skeletal collections unrepresentative of their modern counterparts.^{35,36} As such, many studies are using modern image modalities of living individuals to study skeletonised remains.^{12,18,20,37,38} Because there has not been any attempt to test the validity of these equations on living individuals, the aim of this study was to investigate the validity of some of Lundy and Feldesman's equations²⁴ on a sample of living black South Africans using data collected from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanograms and to calculate new equations, if necessary.

Subjects and methods

Participants

Prior to the commencement of the study, ethics approval was obtained from the Human Research Ethics Committee of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa (clearance certificate number M180788) to access data collected in two previous studies by Bidmos and Manger³⁷ and Brits et al.³⁸ Data used in the current study and how they were obtained have been described in previous studies.^{37,38} Participants in these studies^{37,38} were individuals from diverse South African black ethnological groups. As previous studies^{31,39} have shown little intertribal variations amongst black South Africans, they were considered a single homologous group. Furthermore, Franklin et al.⁴⁰ reported the disappearance of tribal subdivisions, possibly due to inter-marriage between individuals of different groups. More than 88 individuals were approached to participate in both studies.^{37,38} However, only data from a final sample of 58 participants (28 males and 30 females) were analysed. The individual measurements of each participant are provided in Supplementary table 1.

Measurements

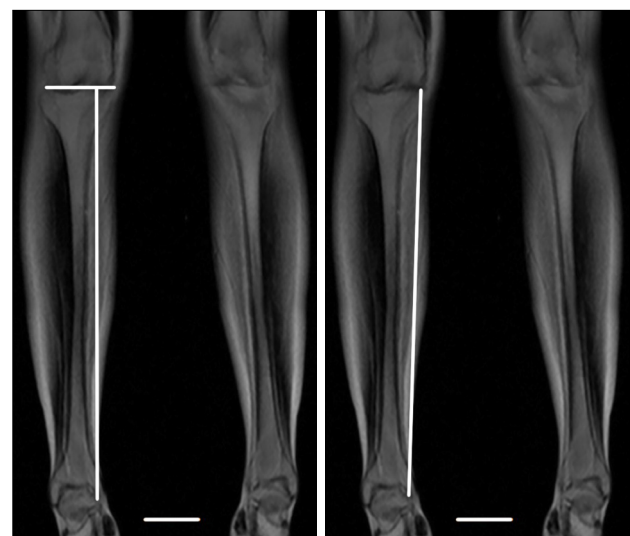
Living stature of participants was measured, and thereafter, full body MRI scans were collected. Measurement of the living stature (LSM) of each of the participants was taken with a stadiometer on the morning of the MRI scan. This procedure became necessary because of the documented loss of stature during the day.⁴¹ Full body MRI scans were carried out at the Wits Donald Gordon Medical Centre in Johannesburg, South Africa. Each participant was scanned in a supine position as documented in previous studies^{37,38} and the scanned images were then transferred to a DVD. A suite of measurements as described in previous studies^{37,38} was taken on each scanogram using OsiriX⁴². These measurements are height of cranium, height of axis (C2), height of vertebrae (C3 to L5), height of first sacral vertebra, physiological (bicondylar) length of the femur, physiological length of tibia and talus-calcaneal height. The sum total of these measurements gave the measured total skeletal height (TSH_{Meas}). Two of these measurements defined and illustrated below were used in the assessment of the validity of Lundy and Feldesman equations²⁴:

1. Physiological (bicondylar) length of the femur (FEPL): The linear measurement between the most superior projecting point of the head of the femur and a line connecting the most inferior aspects of the femoral condyles³⁸ (Figure 1). This measurement was taken on coronal images.
2. Physiological length of the tibia (TPL): The physiological length of the tibia as described by Lundy⁴³ was measured by excluding the intercondylar eminence of the tibia while including the medial malleolus. In the female sample, the physiological length of the tibia was measured between the tip of the medial malleolus and a line drawn parallel to the superior aspect of the lateral tibial condyle³⁸ (Figure 2a). For the male sample, the physiological length of the tibia was measured from the tip of the medial malleolus to the superior aspect of the medial condyle³⁷ (Figure 2b). This measurement was taken on coronal images. As no guidelines are available for osteometric data collection from MRI scans, the two studies explored various ways to collect the tibial length as reliably and accurately as possible.



Scale = 5 cm

Figure 1: A coronal view of the MRI scanogram illustrating the physiological length of the femur.



Scale = 5 cm

Figure 2: A coronal view of a MRI scanogram illustrating how the physiological length of the tibia was measured in (a) female and (b) male subjects.

The FEPL and TPL measurements were summed to produce an additional skeletal measurement. These measurements were used in conjunction with the stature estimation equations for the femur and tibia developed by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ to estimate total skeletal height ($TSH_{L\&F}$), as per the equations below:

Males

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 45.721 \times 2.403(\text{femur} - \text{physiol}) \pm 2.777$$

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 60.789 \times 2.427(\text{tibia} - \text{physiol}) \pm 2.78$$

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 46.543 \times 1.288(\text{femur} + \text{tibia}) \pm 2.371$$

Females

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 27.424 \times 2.769(\text{femur} - \text{physiol}) \pm 2.789$$

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 55.968 \times 2.485(\text{tibia} - \text{physiol}) \pm 3.056$$

$$\text{Total skeletal height} = 34.617 \times 1.41(\text{femur} + \text{tibia}) \pm 2.497$$

Data analysis

Prior to data collection for the current study, a test of intra-observer repeatability was performed using Lin's concordance co-efficient of reproducibility.⁴⁴ A total of 20 individuals were measured for this purpose and after confirming that the measuring technique was satisfactory (Lin's concordance correlation coefficients for all measurements were between 0.95 and 0.99), data were collected separately for males and females and captured into MS Excel sheets. Thereafter, descriptive statistics were obtained separately for male and female samples using IBM SPSS (version 24). In addition, normality of data was tested and verified for both sexes.

The accuracy of regression equations derived by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ for estimation of stature of male and female black South Africans using FEPL, TPL and a combination of both measurements was assessed. For each subject, total skeletal heights ($TSH_{L\&F}$) were calculated from (1) FEPL, (2) TPL and (3) a combination of FEPL and TPL using the appropriate regression equation of Lundy and Feldesman²⁴. The estimated total skeletal height using Lundy and Feldesman's²⁴ equations ($TSH_{L\&F}$) was compared with the measured total skeletal height on the MRI scanograms (TSH_{Meas}) published by Bidmos and Manger³⁷ and Brits et al.³⁸, using a

paired *t*-test. Regression analyses were subsequently performed. Firstly, living stature was regressed on FEPL and TPL. Secondly, a regression equation for a combination of both measurements was obtained for both sexes separately. From these analyses, the unstandardised coefficients and constants were obtained in addition to the correlation coefficient (*r*) and standard error of estimate (SEE).

Results

The ages of female subjects ranged between 19 and 60 years, with a mean of 38 years (s.d.=11.2). Male subjects were of a similar age – between 18 and 56 years with a mean age of 35 years (s.d.=10.5). The majority of male and female subjects (70%) fell within the 21–45-year age bracket. There is no statistically significant difference between the mean ages of both sexes (Table 1). The means and standard deviations for LSM, TSH_{Meas} , FEPL and TPL are also shown in Table 1. Mean values of all measurements of male subjects were statistically significantly higher than those for female subjects (Table 1).

Measured values of FEPL, TPL and the combined measurement of FEPL and TPL were substituted into the appropriate sex-specific regression equations of Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ to estimate total skeletal height ($TSH_{L\&F}$). $TSH_{L\&F}$ was compared with TSH_{Meas} using a paired *t*-test. Table 2 shows that a statistically significant difference exists between TSH_{Meas} and calculated $TSH_{L\&F}$ using Lundy and Feldesman's²⁴ equations for FEML, TPL and the sum of FEML and TPL. These results indicate that regression equations previously derived for skeletal height estimation by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ using FEPL, TPL and a combination of these measurements are no longer valid for male and female black South Africans (Table 2).

Therefore, new regression equations specific for the direct estimation of living stature were calculated from FEPL, TPL and the sum thereof for black South Africans. The correlations between LSM and each of the measured variables – namely FEPL, TPL and a combination of FEPL and TPL – were strong and statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$; Table 3).

In the female sample, FEPL displayed the strongest correlation with LSM ($r=0.879$, $r^2=0.773$) while the lowest correlation was obtained for the regression equation generated for TPL ($r=0.792$, $r^2=0.627$). The SEE for the equations ranged between 2.56 and 3.28 cm (Table 3). In the male

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of measurements in previous studies

	Lundy ⁴³						Bidmos and Manger ³⁷			Brits et al. ³⁸				
Variables	Males			Females			Males			Females			t-statistic	p-value
	<i>N</i>	Mean	s.d.	<i>N</i>	Mean	s.d.	<i>N</i>	Mean	s.d.	<i>N</i>	Mean	s.d.		
Age							28	35.00	10.50	30	38.00	11.20	1.050	0.298
LSM							28	170.79	5.29	30	159.10	5.28	-8.418	0.000
TSH _{Meas}							28	144.00	4.77	30	141.10	5.56	-2.198	0.032
FEPL	177	44.78	2.32	125	42.29	2.06	28	45.18	2.28	30	43.30	1.96	11.359	0.001
TPL	177	38.12	2.30	125	35.62	2.22	28	38.17	2.07	30	36.45	2.09	9.803	0.003

LSM, living stature measurement; TSH_{Meas} , measured total skeletal height; FEPL, femur physiological length; TPL, tibia physiological length

Table 2: Comparison of measured total skeletal height and calculated skeletal height using Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ equations for femora and tibiae

Variables	Males				Females			
	Correlation	Mean difference	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i> -value	Correlation	Mean difference	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i> -value
TSH_{Meas} & $TSH_{L\&F}$ (FEPL)	0.857	9.36	17.532	0.000	0.895	6.18	13.419	0.000
TSH_{Meas} & $TSH_{L\&F}$ (TPL)	0.830	8.51	15.706	0.000	0.827	5.44	9.349	0.000
TSH_{Meas} & $TSH_{L\&F}$ (FEPL + TPL)	0.885	8.98	19.135	0.000	0.885	5.94	12.189	0.000

TSH_{Meas} , measured total skeletal height; $TSH_{L\&F}$, calculated TSH using Lundy and Feldesman's equations; FEPL, femur physiological length; TPL, tibia physiological length

sample, a combination of FEPL and TPL was most strongly correlated ($r=0.921$, $r^2=0.848$) with LSM. FEPL and TPL each presented similar correlations ($r=0.878$, $r^2=0.771$) with LSM. The lowest SEE was obtained for the regression equation derived using a combination of FEPL and TPL (2.10 cm). The SEE for regression equations formulated separately for FEPL and TPL was 2.58 cm (Table 3).

Discussion

In the current study, MRI was used to study the components of the skeletons that constitute stature of living individuals. MRI was selected as the imaging modality as it does not expose participants to high doses of harmful ionising radiation as is the case with X-ray and computed tomography (CT).⁴⁵ Although MRI is not usually used to examine skeletal remains, it has been found that measurements obtained from these scans are comparable to those obtained from CT and dry bones.⁴⁵ Furthermore, as is evident from the intra-observer repeatability scores, MRI measurements are easily reproducible. By studying living individuals, the researchers were able to measure living stature as opposed to relying on often over-reported statures⁴⁶ or questionable cadaveric lengths reported in skeletal collections³¹. It has been shown that cadaveric length is greater than living stature⁴⁷ and therefore stature estimation methods using cadaveric length tends to overestimate living stature⁴⁸. To adjust for this, a correction factor of 25 mm was proposed by Trotter and Gleser⁴⁹. However, a recent study by Cardoso et al.⁴⁷ showed that the difference between cadaveric length and living stature is greater than initially proposed with an average difference of about 40 mm, and, as such, there is no consensus yet on the adjustment factor required.

By using measured living stature, researchers also did not have to make use of estimates of living stature produced using the anatomical (Fully¹) method. This method is considered to be an accurate method for the estimation of skeletal height because it takes into account all the skeletal elements that constitute stature.² It remains the most extensively used method in the formulation of regression equations for stature estimation in South Africa.^{24,25,30,31} Recently, a number of studies^{3,37,38} have challenged the accuracy of the anatomical method because of uncertainties regarding applicability of the correction factors for soft tissue that were recommended by Fully¹. The stature estimation equations derived by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ were calculated using the anatomical method and as such the validity and accuracy of these equations need to be assessed in a modern living black South African population. In this study, measurements of living stature ranged between 161 cm and 180 cm (mean = 170.79 cm) for males and between 146 cm and 171 cm (mean = 159.1 cm) for females. These measured living statures are similar to living statures recorded for black South African military personnel⁵⁰ and are therefore considered representative of the modern black South African population group. The members of the South African military⁵⁰ represent a sample of living adult population. Consequently, their mean height was compared with the mean height of the individuals in the current study. On average, black South Africans are shorter than

black and white North Americans⁵¹, white South Africans⁵⁰ and Spanish males¹². However, they are slightly taller than the Portuguese⁵ and Japanese¹⁴ based on cadaveric heights which have been converted to living stature. Direct comparisons of stature are often limited as most stature estimation research relies on either cadaveric height or heights measured during autopsies.^{8,10,13}

The mean femoral and tibial length measurements from scanograms were 45.2 cm (± 2.3 cm) and 38.2 cm (± 2.1 cm) for males and 43.3 cm (± 2.0 cm) and 36.5 cm (± 2.1 cm) for females. The mean femoral measurement from the current study for males was smaller compared to those of black and white North Americans⁴⁹, Spanish¹² and white South Africans²⁵ but slightly larger than that reported for Japanese¹⁴. The mean femoral measurement for the current sample was comparable to that of black South Africans reported by Lundy⁴³. The mean femoral measurement for females was larger than those reported for Japanese¹⁴ but smaller than the average recorded by Lundy⁴³. The measurement is comparable to that of black North Americans⁴⁹, white South Africans²⁵ and Spaniards¹². In addition, mean tibial measurement for females was longer than those reported for black⁴³ and white South Africans²⁵ while the mean tibial measurement for males was comparable to that reported for black^{24,43} and white South Africans²⁵. A direct comparison of bone lengths with other studies were difficult as some studies report cutaneous bone measurements¹¹, measurements with cartilage⁷ or maximum measurements as opposed to physiological/bicondylar measurements^{10,11}. Comparisons of tibial measurements were also limited due to variations in the way in which the tibiae were measured.^{52,53} Furthermore, tibial differences or the lack thereof can also be contributed to the MRI techniques used to measure the bone. No standards for the measurement of skeletal remains from MRI scanograms or other image modalities are currently available or are yet to be validated. However, a pilot study has found no significant difference between the tibial lengths measured from MRI scans and the corresponding dry bone measurement.⁵⁴ As such, efforts were made to collect data in line with current standard osteometric practices. The differences highlighted above between the various population groups support the need for population-specific equations. All measurements for male subjects were significantly greater than those for female subjects, thus confirming the need for sex-specific regression equations.

Of importance are the differences noted between the femoral and tibial measurements of female black South Africans in the current study compared to those presented by Lundy⁴³. These differences hint at secular trends. Secular trends are often associated with changes in environmental conditions such as nutrition, health and medical care⁵⁵ and in South Africa could also be related to the abolishment of apartheid. Previously, a lack of secular change in stature and measurements of the femur and tibia were noted in black South African individuals from the early 20th century.⁵⁶ However, more recent results have found a positive secular increase in stature in black South Africans along with an increase in lower limb lengths in relation to stature.⁵⁷ The reason for the lack of

Table 3: Equations for stature estimation (in cm), correlation and standard error of estimate

Equations	Correlation	F-statistic	p-value	Standard error of estimate
Females				
2.366 (FEPL) + 56.623	0.879	95.074	0.000*	2.56
1.997 (TPL) + 86.261	0.792	47.047	0.000*	3.28
1.150 (FEPL + TPL) + 67.319	0.858	78.346	0.000*	2.76
Males				
2.039 (FEPL) + 78.666	0.878	87.453	0.000*	2.58
2.247 (TPL) + 85.006	0.878	87.697	0.000*	2.58
1.176 (FEPL + TPL) + 72.723	0.921	145.72	0.000*	2.10

FEPL, femur physiological length; TPL, tibia physiological length; * $p < 0.05$

secular change in males is not fully understood and warrants further research; however, it could in part be related to the small sample sizes in the study. Further supporting secular changes are the statistically significant differences observed between measured total skeletal height and all estimates of total skeletal height using Lundy and Feldesman's²⁴ stature estimation equations. Therefore, as suggested by Meadows and Jantz²⁵ and Myburgh⁵⁷, new stature estimation equations from lower limb bone measurements of modern black South Africans were calculated in the current study.

All measured variables along with associated regression equations had very strong statistically significant correlations with measured living stature (Table 3). The correlation between stature and the bicondylar length of the femur was similar between males and females; however, the correlation between the physiological length of the tibia and stature was stronger in males. The association between the femoral and tibial measurements, and stature had an equivalent correlation in males; however, the femur had a stronger association with stature in females. The association between the femur and stature in males in the current study was stronger than that reported for black and white Americans⁴⁹, Spaniards¹² and Koreans¹³, but weaker than that noted for white South Africans²⁵ and black South Africans²⁴ (Table 4). The relationship between the femur and stature in females was stronger than that reported for White Americans⁴⁹ and Spaniards¹², but weaker than associations reported for black South Africans²⁴, white South Africans²⁵ and Koreans¹³ (Table 4).

The association between the tibia and stature in the current male sample was comparable to that reported for Spaniards¹² and white South Africans²⁵ but stronger than that previously noted by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ for black South Africans (Table 4). The correlation between stature and the tibia in females was weaker than that documented for Spaniards¹² and white South Africans²⁵ and that of black South Africans noted by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ (Table 4). Interestingly, the correlation of the combined femur and tibia measurement and stature in females was not stronger than that of the femur alone, while the combined measurement in males showed the strongest correlation to stature. Many studies have reported very strong associations between lower limb long bones and stature (Table 4), because these bones directly contribute to the overall height of a person.⁵⁸

The SEE of equations are considered as a measure of accuracy of regression equations.⁴⁹ The SEE for stature estimation equations derived from the femoral and tibial measurements in the current male sample was smaller than that reported by various authors for different populations, including that reported for black South Africans by Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ (Table 4). This was also true for female femoral measurements with the exception of the SEE reported for white South Africans.²⁵ Interestingly, SEEs from other populations were smaller than the SEE noted for the stature estimation regression equations derived from the tibia in the current female sample (Table 4). The higher SEE related to the female tibial regression equation is not fully understood and could in part be

related to secular trends that have been observed in the distal limb of female black South Africans⁵⁷ or could be associated with the slightly larger standard deviation observed for the female tibial measurement, which might hint at greater variation in this measurement in females.

Presented in Table 3 are equations for the estimation of living stature as opposed to the estimation of total skeletal height which is often the case in South Africa.^{24,25,27,29} Lundy and Feldesman²⁴ derived their total skeletal height estimation equations using the anatomical method in conjunction with soft tissue correction factors proposed by Fully¹ to provide an estimate of stature. A number of researchers^{3,37,38} have questioned the accuracy and applicability of Fully's¹ soft tissue correction factors. Consequently, alternative soft tissue correction factors have been proposed by various authors^{3,37,38} but there is no consensus on the validity of these factors.

In conclusion, we provide regression equations for the estimation of living stature of black South Africans from measurements of the femur and tibia. These equations, with reasonably low SEEs, do not require the addition of soft tissue correction factors. Regrettably, the sample size of this study was very small due to expenses associated with the collection of full body MRI scans as well as difficulties related to the recruitment of willing participants. As the regression equations proposed here were derived from a small sample size, future studies are encouraged to explore larger sample sizes to validate these equations and also to generate additional stature estimation equations from various skeletal elements, as research has shown that secular trends affect all limbs, especially in black South African populations.⁵⁷

Acknowledgements

We thank all those who participated in the study. We also acknowledge the invaluable assistance of staff members from the Department of Radiology, Wits Donald Gordon Medical Centre, especially Dr Haagensen, Ms Bussy, Ms Gibbs and Ms Benade. The assistance of Mr Du Plessis from the School of Anatomical Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, is also acknowledged. This publication was in part made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. 'The statements made and views expressed are, however, solely the responsibility of the authors.' Additional funding was received from the National Research Foundation (NRF) of South Africa (grant 80655). 'Any opinion, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and therefore the NRF does not accept any liability in regard thereto.'

Authors' contributions

Both M.B. and D.B. were responsible for the conception and design of the study; data acquisition, analysis and interpretation; drafting and critically reviewing the manuscript and editing the final version for publication.

Table 4: Comparison of standard errors of estimate (SEE) for the present study and previous studies

Study	Population	Males				Females			
		Femur		Tibia		Femur		Tibia	
		<i>r</i>	SEE	<i>r</i>	SEE	<i>r</i>	SEE	<i>r</i>	SEE
Trotter and Gleser ⁴⁹	White Americans (military – males; Terry – females)	0.869	3.27	–	–	0.851	3.78	–	–
	Black Americans (military)	0.769	3.93	–	–				
Lundy and Feldesman ²⁴	Black South Africans	0.896	2.78	0.869	2.78	0.896	2.79	0.873	3.06
Muñoz et al. ¹²	Spaniards	0.854	–	0.876	–	0.851	–	0.812	–
Dayal et al. ²⁵	White South Africans	0.920	2.64	0.880	3.16	0.930	2.40	0.910	2.59
Lee et al. ¹³	Koreans (max femur length)	0.859	3.21	–	–	0.886	3.47		
Chiba et al. ¹⁴	Japanese	–	3.81	–	–	–	3.61	–	–
Current study	Black South Africans	0.878	2.58	0.878	2.58	0.879	2.56	0.792	3.28

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